

whom were musically inclined. In the 1950's he and his brother Tommy emigrated to New York to pursue acting careers. It seemed the brothers were destined however, to make their mark not as thespians but as musicians. Later, their brother Liam was to join Paddy and Tom, with Tommy Makem they created The Clancy Brothers and Tommy Makem. The Clancy Brothers were known for their incredible harmonies and their energetic concerts. These talents were quickly recognized, and they built a loyal fan base, playing folk clubs in Greenwich Village.

In 1961 they gained national notoriety following an incredible 16-minute set on The Ed Sullivan Show. Their music defied definition. It was both beautiful and raucous at once. They blended American folk music with traditional Irish forms. Paddy was equally capable of singing an Irish drinking song or an elegant ballad. Paddy and the Clancies also performed with Bob Dylan and Barbra Streisand. The Clancies were able to expose Americans to the glorious music of Ireland and still incorporate American folk into their music.

Ladies and gentlemen, the contributions made by Paddy Clancy to music were incredible. I ask you to join me today in remembering this fine musician.

**FRANCIS FRANCOIS, A DEDICATED
PUBLIC SERVANT**

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1999

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the retirement of Francis B. Francois; Executive Director of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO).

Mr. Francois will retire in February after 19 years with AASHTO. In addition, during his tenure he also served on the Executive Committee of the Transportation Research Board.

Francis Francois was born and raised on an Iowa farm and earned an engineering degree at Iowa State University and then went on to earn a law degree at the George Washington University. A registered patent attorney, Mr. Francois resides in Bowie, MD with his wife Eileen where they have raised five children.

Known as a skilled parliamentarian, Mr. Francois served 18 years as an elected official in Prince George's County including nine as a County Councilman. While serving the County, Mr. Francois was a member of many boards and associations including the National Association of Counties and the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Area Transit Authority. Having the vision for a regional approach to solving problems, he earned the reputation of being "Mr. Goodwrench" and "Mr. Fixit."

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Francois is a person dedicated to solving problems, serving people and setting plans in motion. In 1973, Mr. Francois was named "Washingtonian of the Year" by the Washingtonian magazine. He is also well published on such topics as the important role of counties in state government, urban water resources and the responsibility of regional decisionmaking.

Mr. Francois will be missed by AASHTO as well as the people of Prince George's County. Mr. Francois has the vision of an all-purpose reformer. I know my colleagues will join with me in congratulating Francis Francois and his family on his retirement and wishing them all the best as Mr. Francois enters what we all hope will be his most exciting adventures to date.

EDUCATION STANDARDS

HON. BOB SCHAFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1999

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, the November elections and impeachment trial have overshadowed a little-known victory for Colorado schools. Congress succeeded in blocking the President's efforts to consolidate national education standards and testing for local schools under the authority of the federal government.

Many parents and educators have been concerned about federalizing education measurements, content, and curriculum since the inception of Goals 2000 in 1994. While the need for standards and accountability is clear, concerns arise when one considers who will set the standards.

Under Goals 2000 legislation, unelected Washington bureaucrats set the standards. Although we hope the government will come up with reasonable and fair education benchmarks, in reality, there are big differences between what Washington experts prescribe and what parents want their kids to be taught.

This dilemma is no better illustrated than in the case of the National History Standards already developed under Goals 2000. Initial standards for American history did not mention some of the most prominent figures of American history including Paul Revere, the Wright Brothers, or George Washington's presidency. They did, however, encourage the study of Mansa Musa, a West African king in the 14th Century.

Not surprisingly, the standards were unduly critical of capitalism and our European founders. Even members of the Clinton administration and the press found the standards objectionable. The standards have subsequently been revised.

Placing government in charge of standards is certain to include not only content requirements—the who, what, where, why, and how of history, science, math and so on—but also subjective standards such as "students must demonstrate high order thinking or appreciate diversity." Suppose students are held to a standard which defies lessons their parents have taught them? What if teachers are forced to teach what they know to be false or counterproductive? Will government curricula replace that which locally elected school boards have chosen?

If adopted, national education priorities will reflect not the community nor parental values, but those of Washington. Given the atmosphere of political and pervasive corruption in Washington, can we afford such influence in our classrooms?

Clearly, standards of behavior and content must be established and enforced at the state and local level by those who are directly elected and accountable to parents and the community. Federal cooption must give way to increased parental authority. Parents must insist lessons and reading materials state facts and relate values they know to be true. They should vote for school board members who hold their convictions and parents should attend board meetings to stay connected to the process.

The authority of parents to direct their children's education remains threatened however, at least until zeal for federalization is extinguished. The 105th Congress voted to keep education standards in hands of parents and the community last year. Congress must continue to stand up for the freedom of local teachers to teach, and the liberty of our children to learn.

SYRACUSE SERVED BY INTRODUCTION OF "NEW NEWSPAPER" 100 YEARS AGO

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1999

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, one century ago, on January 1, 1899, Central New Yorkers were treated to a new newspaper, The Post-Standard. That paper, one of a half-dozen at the time, remains today. Now it is one of two papers, and the only morning newspaper. I want to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the management and staff at this important milestone.

In particular, I would like to congratulate the top management, Mr. Stephen Rogers and Mr. Stephen A. Rogers, the President and Publisher respectively, for their well-known civic leadership and faithful adherence to the best of principles of journalism in the United States.

With the stewardship of a newspaper comes an important and historic responsibility. In the attached editorial, it is mentioned that a newspaper must be profitable to survive. But the newspaper must be sensitive to its special status in our nation's history. It is protected mightily by the First Amendment, and its right to print news and opinion without fear of retribution from any governmental quarter is unique in the world.

Though we in this body are often at odds with newspapers, we know their value and we know they represent a fundamental tenet of freedom. I have included the attached editorial, which appeared January 1 this year, commemorating the centennial recognition of The Post-Standard.

"CENTENNIAL POST: Your morning paper is 100 today, still pursuing much the same mission. 'A legitimate primary aim of the newspaper is to make money.'

Thus read the editorial that appeared in the inaugural edition of The Post-Standard 100 years ago today. The principle remains true today. As the editorial noted, quoting an editor-senator from Rhode Island: "A paper that cannot support itself cannot be any service . . . to spend money upon it is like wasting fuel in an attempt to kindle a store."

The Post-Standard boasts a tradition that extends back more than a century—to The Post, which traces its origins to 1894, and The Standard, dating to 1829, decades before the founding of the City of Syracuse. The consolidation of the two newspapers was described as a victory over 'factionalism' in Onondaga County and the ascendancy of 'a Republican newspaper, dedicated to the public weal along Republican lines, and representing a united Republicanism.'

That partisan bias reflects an earlier era in newspaper publishing when journals were closely allied with parties and candidates. Most newspapers, including The Post-Standard, have long since declared their independence from rigid party orthodoxy, endorsing candidates based on their qualifications, performance and prospects rather than political affiliation. Of course, The Post-Standard continues to represent a region long known as a bastion of Republican fervor.

Although the mission of The Post-Standard through the years has included some hard truth-telling, its editorial page since the beginning has attempted to build and strengthen the community. 'The Post-Standard deems the blessings of life and of work too precious to be frittered away in perpetual contention and fault-finding,' wrote the editor in 1899. 'To prove itself a cheery presence, seeking to say good of men and things always when it can, and consenting to say ill only when it must, shall be this newspaper's consistent aim.'

Hewing to that aim is no easier today than in 1899. There never seems to be a shortage of rascals, ludicrous schemes and conspiracies afoot, no less in the Age of McKinley than the Age of Bill and Monica.

Yet there is something uplifting and inspiring in the long-ago editorialist's aspiration for his paper to 'preach the gospel of right living and bright living without being suspected of preaching.' He concludes: 'If it can help to lift men or in any degree make better or cheerier or more wholesome the community with which its lot is cast, it will be glad and grateful for its opportunity.'

We remain grateful for that opportunity today."

TRIBUTE TO ALEXANDER KOULAKOVSKY

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1999

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Alexander Koulakovsky and his company "Nafta Sib" which has undertaken an exciting new project in Russia. In September of 1998 at the beginning of the new school year, a traditional Christian School opened in Moscow. This school, which was built in one year, was funded by the company "Nafta Sib," which also engages in several charities and projects aimed at restoring old churches, and preserving icons and religious artifacts. Mr. Koulakovsky is currently in the process of putting together a Board of Trustees for the Christian School which will provide financial support and assist in maintaining high standards of education.

This new Christian School is the first since the communist revolution in 1917. Prior to the opening in September, the school would pro-

vide occasional lessons in a rented apartment. Two hundred and sixty students are now enrolled in the school, and the erection of the new building will provide the opportunity for one hundred and twenty more students to enroll in this outstanding educational program.

The school has received all of the educational licenses required, and is permitted to conduct lessons in accordance with the state school programs. For the past two years, many graduates were accepted by the most prominent Russian universities. The students are also receiving religious instructions as part of their curriculum. The school has an in-house church which is named after martyr St. Pytor, the archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church and close advisor to the Russian Patriarch in the 1930s and was killed during the Stalin regime. Regular religious services are conducted for the students. This church is also the first one to be named after a martyr of this century and be recognized by the Russian Orthodox Church.

I traveled to Russia last September, and visited this school on its opening day. I was impressed with the school's curriculum, and with the quality of the students who attended it. As a former school teacher and the father of five, I know that education is the key to the future. For Russia's democracy to succeed, they must look to tomorrow and educate a new generation of Russians in the tenets of freedom. I applaud Alexander Koulakovsky for schooling Russia's leaders of tomorrow and for taking steps to bring quality education and religious freedom to the children of Moscow.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT, DR. ED ELLIOTT

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to pay tribute to Dr. Ed Elliott, who is retiring from his post as President of Central Missouri State University (CMSU), Warrensburg, MO, after serving there for nearly fourteen years.

During Dr. Elliott's tenure at CMSU, the University has seen tremendous growth in enrollment due to Ed's insightful university policies. There has been an expansion of the school's international and distance learning programs, increased admissions standards, a new general studies program, an emphasis in strategic planning and collegial governance, and an integration of a new teaching-learning-assessment model known as Continuous Process Improvement. In addition, numerous building renovations and new construction projects, including the James C. Kirkpatrick Library that will be dedicated in March, have added to student interest in CMSU.

Under Ed's leadership, the University has received dramatically increased state and alumni funding. He has also set academic priorities to develop all curriculum around a strong, liberal arts core, verifying quality through assessment and program-specific accreditation. In addition, he integrated tech-

nology into the curriculum and emphasized teacher education. Recently, Central has been named the state's lead institution in professional technology.

Dr. Elliott became Central Missouri State's 12th president on July 1, 1985, after serving for three years as president of Wayne State College in Wayne, NE. He came to Wayne State in 1971 as director of graduate studies and had also served as a dean and vice president before being named president there.

A native of Grain Valley, MO, Ed is a 1960 graduate of William Jewell College and started his teaching career in Harrisonville that same year. He earned his master's degree from Columbia University in 1964, and his doctor of education degree from the University of Northern Colorado in 1969.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Ed Elliott has had an outstanding career in education, and he will surely be missed by everyone at Central Missouri State University. I wish him and his wife, Sandra, all the best in the days ahead. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in playing tribute to this fine Missourian.

IN HONOR OF FATHER BENJAMIN H. SKYLES

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 4, 1999

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Father Benjamin H. Skyles for his outstanding contributions to the community and citizens of Pasadena, Texas.

Father Skyles has served the community of Pasadena through his ministry as Rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church for 34 years. His social conscience is second to none. Throughout those 34 years, Father Skyles has been a tremendous asset to the Pasadena community. He has worked to protect the environment, care for and educate children and the elderly, train workers, and give a helping hand to those who are ill or living in poverty. He is also a dedicated husband and father.

His ministry has enhanced the lives of thousands of Pasadena citizens from birth to old age. St. Peter's Day School has nurtured and educated children for over 30 years. Its After School Program has been a safe-haven for latchkey children for over 25 years. For the elderly, St. Peter's offers low-cost housing. Additionally, St. Peter's has programs to confront social ills, such as alcoholism and hunger. St. Peter's also offers English as a second language program, Scouting Programs, and year round GED classes.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Father Skyles began his crusade to protect the environment. He became the first vice-president of the Channel Area Subsidiary Chapter for Help Eliminate Pollution. As Chairman of the Preservation of the Armand Bayou in 1972, he led the way in a complicated battle to save a beautiful natural resource so that it could be enjoyed by future generations. He chaired the Southeast Harris County Clinic Task Force in 1976 and 1977, which established the Strawberry Clinic and vital health services to the area.